

SACRED AND THE FOE.
The tone of legalistic belligerence which is "Sacerdotus' reply to the commentaries of the Press, upon that part of the Pope's Allocution denying the validity of civil marriage, rises to a scream of wrathful fury in the super-jester of the *Northwestern Chronicle*, a sprightly Catholic weekly published in this city, to our comments upon *Sacerdos*. *Sacerdos*, with mildly self-complacent irony, attributed our construction of the Pope's rescript to our ignorance of the *Chronicle*, less restrained by Divine Grace, warns us with a solemn threat that such a publication as ours is heretical to the Catholic Church, bent on spitting poison at it, and saying all manner of diabolical things about it.

Let us see what all this is about. The Pope, speaking of the Government of Italy, said:

"It has not hesitated to promulgate a law against civil marriage, and it is to be regretted that the Pope's Allocution, so far from confirming the right of civil marriage, tends to deny it. But likewise to the well-being of civil marriage, it is necessary that the Pope's Allocution be accepted as a *sacredness of marriage*. It destroys it as an institution, and encourages a concubinage that is to be abominated. It is to be deplored that the *Church can take place among the faithful* without the *Church having any influence* over them. It is to be deplored, therefore, *exclusively* to the Church to decide on every thing concerning marriage."

We supposed, and we presume that, until enlightened by *Sacerdos*, every one who read it on this continent or the other, supposed also that the Pope meant to condemn civil marriage contrary to Catholic doctrine, and to declare both that a sacrament was necessary to the validity of marriage among "the faithful," and that the sacrament was invalid unless it was prescribed and administered by the Catholic Church.

Now, as marriage, in all Protestant countries, even in England, is universally recognized as a civil contract—and as no other kind of marriage is known to the laws of this country, at any rate, outside of the Catholic communion—except civil marriage, it would follow from the doctrine of the Papal Allocution, that all the Protestant families of this country were adulterers on the one hand; but that is absurd.

With a natural desire to soften the harsh effect of this ultra-conservative American *cara*, "*Sacerdos*" attempts to explain it away as follows: we quote it now because we had not space the other day:

"The Pope so far from defining against the validity of Protestant marriages, for that reason, and even their sacramental character. The term *faithful* in the Allocution is used in a very broad sense in the Latin text, which comprehends all faiths, and the most moderate among them is a sacrament. It is a civil or natural contract, not a religious one."

That the marriages of Protestants are recognized by the Catholic Church is evident, and that the *Church* possesses an authority which is not to be despised.

The validity of marriage, in that case, the matter, and in the extreme anxiety of the law with respect to the validity of the sacrament, cannot be separated from the sacrament, and even their sacramental character.

The term *faithful* in the Allocution, which comprehends all faiths, is a sacrament. It is a civil or natural contract, not a religious one."

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The St. Paul Daily Press.

St. Paul, December 2, 1866.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A Subject for the School Board of the City of St. Paul to Consider.

It is generally conceded that a well regulated School Board will take into consideration the school books recommended and necessary for boys and girls to study. Now may they not profitably extend their duties so as to provide a convenient way for obtaining or purchasing school books, stationery &c. for the use of children in public schools?

The attention of our enlightened School Board is especially called to this subject, and if they can become convinced that the people desire some improvement in the plan of purchasing or providing school books &c., we feel assured that they will promptly adopt some thing like the eastern plan of a Book Depository to be under the charge of the School Board, or the principal of the School Board. Books can be bought and returned when scholars are through with them.

A parents would only have to pay the actual *wholesale* cost of a volume destroyed or lost by a child, would there not be a great saving over the present system?

Would not such a plan go far to prevent the frequent changes in school books which seem to be made in the interest of book publishers and dealers, to the great loss of the public?

The adoption of such Depository, or a wholesale purchasing plan, would effect a saving of from twenty-five to fifty per cent., or more of no small moment to all our people, and especially to the poor classes.

Once heard a poor laboring man say my children's books this year cost me just \$47, and some of them will be changed with time, or there will be changes, all to insure a further outlay.

Just think of it! gentlemen of the School Board, what a tax that is upon a man who earns from a dollar and a half to two dollars a day, during but seven months of the year?

Will not the teachers of our public schools, and those Inspectors not directly interested in selling school books, inquire into this subject, and if for nothing more than an experiment, for a year or two, adopt a depository or wholesale purchasing plan? The former is recommended as the best and most economical system.

As the present price of school books are high, many parents would like to know the cost of these in large quantities. With the Board of Education the Secretary is bound to be delighted upon the subject.

And oblige.

A Friend of Public Schools.

Hamline University—No Recruit.

HAMLINE UNIVERSITY,
Ham-Wing, Nov. 27, 1866. 3

GENTLEMEN:—Some time in September last a paragraph appeared in your daily—quoted from another paper—aluding to a rumor of the probable change in the location of Hamline University, by the then approaching Conference of the M. E. Church. The following action of the Conference will show how much ground there is for this report.

Resolved: That we, the members of the Minnesota Conference, will disown any rumors tending to injure the interests of the Hamline University, and will do all in our power to secure its continuance in its present condition, until such information comes from the board of Trustees.

With reference to the publication of the paragraph in the Press has done injury to the University, and I doubt not that you will cheerfully publish the enclosed correction of the rumor. The University is not guilty against such rumors, however mischievous they may be. The condition and prospects of the University, financially every way, were never better than now.

Yours truly,
JAMES BROOKS,
Professor Hamline University.

Napoleon has a kidney disease; Victor Emanuel a paralyzed right arm; Bismarck is sick; the Empress Carlota crazy; the heir of both the Emperor of Austria and the Queen of Spain are ill; the King of France; the Pope weak day and night; and Victoria still broods over the past with profound melancholy. Who wouldn't be King or a Queen!

—An English Lady Student, being pestered by some scoundrels of her class, was made during the recent Women's Rights Convention, sent the editor a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. The editor accepts, but gets rather the better of it, from his skillful diction: "I don't drink women frequently; it makes me do so."

—The Chicago and Northwestern road is now open to Woodchuck, only thirty six miles from Council Bluffs, and regular trains have commenced running. The first of November found the road ready for the cars to pass, and the first of December, from Council Bluffs to Council Bluffs had been run across, and passenger and freight trains are running to the station thirty six miles distant, while the road continues to be little more than twenty miles away. It is good weather, and the roads of course, will find Council Bluffs in direct communication with Chicago, and the terminus of three roads uniting and running—the Pacific on the west, the C. & N. W. on the east, and the C. E. & St. Louis on the south.

—Long Simmons.—A sermon preached at Coleraine, Lancashire, England, in the year 1711, before the convocation of ministers assembled there, consisted of thirty one pages of printed matter, at the end of which was a tract, "What I have (you may wish I could say shortly) considered of those things I proposed in the beginning of this discourse, as possible the best method to make to make it light, fit me to leave off; yet considering this is the first, and probably will be the last, instance of my treacherousness, I have resolved to shall beg leave to conclude with the following inference." The worthy minister then proceeded to his audience, which occupied nearly two hundred persons, with a speech of three or four pages, and closed with the words, "and I hope every good Protestant will hear me. Amen." After saying word, no doubt to his congregation, that it would be something grand to say that they had sat in a coverage by the eye-sight.

THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY.

Until we but know
The land that ends our bark, uncertain lands.

While the lone humpier hills and meadows low.

Ah, to see on the spirit's narrow earth
Another land that country should we surely know?

Who would not go?

What but best?

The known world is an imagined sphere;

Or catch bellunes, with wakelid eyes and clear;

One man's vista of the realm before us—

With one rapt moment given to soul and heart;

Ah, who would fear?

What weep you then?

To see the world that lets us loose,

Or those of celestial stream no pure,

To go in us that here were lowest;

What weep you then?

We will suffer!

—Read *Tobie, May 5.*

THE ANSWER.

Who would not go?

With many steps to gain this blessed part;

What roges to the land we long to know?

Shall we be satisfied the sun's immortal,

And stars of heavenly music faintly hear,

Breathing good cheer.

We will endure!

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City Advertisements.

THE SAINT PAUL EXPRESS.

LETTER FROM YELLOW MEDICINE.

Heavy Democratic Vote—Buffalo Hunting—Abundance of the Game.

YELLOW MEDICINE, Dec. 1.

Editor, St. Paul Press:

All Redwood County had but one-third of a vote, and yet, last year it had twice as many. Ravinia is all Republican, but one vote, as far as heard from. Our last mail before the election, flooded the country with Chicago Times and the St. Peter Advertiser, and some jawbreakers of a Dutch paper, all copper. But there was no go.

Seven parties have gone from this place this fall buffalo hunting; all have returned bountifully supplied with buffalo meat and robes. A large party left last month. Many of them were found within one and two miles' hunt from that place. Tons of fresh buffalo can be had in Redwood. Market at \$5 to 10 cents per pound.

Capt. William Mills is out on his third hunt. He is the most successful hunter of the plains.

ST. PAUL PRESS.

The Little Election.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

MONTICELLO, Dec. 1.

Editor, St. Paul Press:

I send herewith the official vote of the Sixth Senatorial District.

TOMORROW.

MAKING DREDGE CONSTRUCTION.

ACCOMMODATION,

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. PAUL ACCOMMODATION,

VIA C. & M. R.R.

ARRIVED.

LEAVES MINNEAPOLIS.

GOING SOUTH.

Arrived West St. Paul.

Arrived Winona.

Arrived Owatonna.

Arrived Mendota.

Arrived Shakopee.

Arrived Mendota.

Arrived Breckinridge.

Arrived St. Paul.

Arrived Minneapolis.

Arrived St. Paul.

The WEEKLY PRESS, published this morning, contains the President's message, the income return and fifty odd columns of first class reading matter. For sale at our counter.

NATIONAL BANKS OF MINNEAPOLIS.

We have obtained from the proper department at Washington and publish in another column the full official tabulated report of "the condition of the national banking associations of Minnesota, on the morning of the first Monday of October," as the same will appear in the report of the Comptroller of Currency, which was to have been submitted to Congress yesterday. This table will be of great interest to all who are interested in the banking interest of the State. Showing the wonderful stride the banking interest of the State has taken in eight years, since 1858, the palmy days of Railroad banks' orders—of "Exchange Bank of Glencoe" orders—of "Central Bank of Grey" endorsements—of city scrip, and county scrip, and State scrip, and private scrip, and Shapokoa scrip, and shimpasters of all kinds, shapes and sizes ever known or heard of under the whole heavens.

This interesting statement shows that \$1,550,000 have been paid in as capital stock of the fifteen national banks in the State. While \$1,050,000, not a dollar of bank money, issued in Minnesota, was recognized as being of any intrinsic value whatever out of the State, or as worthy of much confidence in it, now our banks furnish an aggregate circulation of \$1,471,613, which is at a uniform par value throughout the country, and is received by the general Government for taxes. This statement also gives the surprising amount of \$174,998 belonging to individuals, on deposit, on the 1st of October. Probably one-eighth of that sum would have covered the deposits of the State.

The loans and discounts foot up \$2,000,000—\$1,000,000 "value from National Banks" and "from other banks"—\$147,017, \$66,117 have been invested in real estate and office fixtures, &c., &c. in script. What fifteen banks, with an aggregate capital stock of over a million and a half, and with nearly that amount of notes in circulation, can do with such an enormous amount of coin, passes comprehension. It says as they intended to undertake specific payment at an early day. It appears that \$1,911,400 is the total par value of the United States and other public securities owned by these institutions, of which \$1,683,200 are deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for circulation, and that their profits are \$141,492, but for what length of time these profits have accumulated, is not shown.

About 55 per cent. of the entire National Banking capital in the State is in St. Paul, the three banks here having \$900,000, leaving \$750,000 for the residue. The loans and discounts of the St. Paul banks are \$900,637; the aggregate of the twelve other institutions is \$1,009,000. For some reason the country banks are able to loan a much larger sum in proportion to their capitals, than can the banks in the city. Thus the bank at Stillwater, with a capital of \$50,000, reports \$91,322 in loans and discounts; at Rochester, with the same capital, \$88,364; and at Mendota, at Minneapolis, \$100,000 capital, loans \$160,419. In St. Paul, the largest amount of loans on capital is about 28 per cent.

Altogether the people of the State, and especially of this city, have reason to be gratified with this exhibit, as showing a most wonderful advance in material prosperity and the amount of accumulated wealth, within a comparatively few years.

COMPENSATION OF CITY ASSESSOR.

We notice in this annual report, elsewhere published, the application of J. W. McClung, the City Assessor, for \$1,000 extra pay for extra duties. He has his legal claim to this allowance on a provision of law that the assessor shall be paid for the enrolling to him the "sum of money necessary for making his services." This was allowed by the city for making the assessment \$1,000. He is, therefore, clearly entitled by law to \$1,000 more for enrolling the militia.

But the claim of the Assessor to extra compensation rests in our view, on much more reasonable grounds, than those upon which those who do not agree with us set them.

We have long been of the opinion that the assessorship is the most important and responsible office in our whole municipal organization. In the intelligent and conscientious discharge of his duties he has been of great service to the State, and we believe must do so still more when we say that his duties require for their proper and efficient discharge more intelligent judgment, more mental and physical labor, and involve more vexation and harassing responsibility than those of any other office combined. Still less do we disagree when we say that, in our view, the City Assessor—inventor Copperhead as he is—has discharged the duties of his office incomparably better than any of his predecessors, and probably has done his work with far more thoroughness and exactitude than any other Assessor in the State.

The City Council cannot afford to lose the services of such a man, and it cannot expect to retain the services of such a man.

—or least cannot expect that his duties will be properly discharged—by paying him the pittance of a wood-sawyer.

A competent, zealous, honest Assessor like McClung, annually saves the city, or rather earns for it, many thousands of dollars, which, if lost, the city would make thirty or forty thousand dollars in clear revenue—rather than the tax-payers would save it to their pockets—by paying McClung a liberal salary of \$2,000 per year.

McClung is the first Assessor to make a full, and complete, and accurate valuation of the personal and real property of this city. By his vigilance and public spirit, he raised the number of tax-payers from about 300 to over 1000, and the valuation of personal property from about \$500,000 to over \$1,000,000 in the past year, and real estate not only been doubled in value, but has been far more equitably appraised than ever before. Here is over \$90,000 saved to the city treasury, by means of which the city is enabled to meet its debts and liabilities in the safe manner.

The quantity and quality of labor required to produce results of this nature deserve thine the ingenuity pitiable.

The hard work which McClung performed of great value to the city, and that is an elaborate and exhaustive census of the city, involving several months' hard work for the State offers to pay him \$31. It was worth at least \$300 to the city, and the cost of the work was not even considered.

CHARLES A. HALE, Consul General.

The Washington, special of the New York Times says of the arrest of John H. Surratt, "It appears, as we learn from official sources, that Surratt was arrested in Italy, as heretofore reported, whilst serving in the Papal Zouaves, and

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME VI.

NATIONAL BANKS OF MINNEAPOLIS.

A Full Exhibit of their Condition on the 1st of October.

The following table embodies the official report of the Comptroller of Currency upon the condition of the National Banks of Minnesota, as transmitted to our Washington correspondent in advance of its submission to Congress:

Postponement of the Withdrawal of French Troops.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, writing under date of the 13th inst., says:

I have the pleasure to know that Gen. Sherman's mission to Mexico, the news of which renders the French Government somewhat anxious, is to be followed by the arrival of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in a dispatch which has been published, promising distinctly that the French army would be withdrawn from Mexico as soon as the news of which was to leave at the beginning of December.

For reasons unexplained, the trans-

porters were sent out at Cherbourg, to whom this contract, received counter orders. Something was thrown about waiting for General Sherman's arrival from his mission to Mexico, and it was said that the French army would be withdrawn from Mexico as soon as the news of which was to leave at the beginning of December.

It is to be hoped that the trans-

porters know what it was in other part of the world that caused the delay.

The arrival of a man who had stolen a steamer from the navy yard, and brought it back, he stole it again, and he could carry off.

He was one of the President's men, but he had been dismissed, and he replied that there was nothing.

Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, opposed

the resolution, but it was passed almost unanimously.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives taking from the President the appointments of revenue officers, and giving the appointment to Chief Justice Chase.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION EXPENSES.

Fertilizing the Sahara.

The London Standard says:

This vast desert, whitened by the bones of so many unfortunate travelers who have perished in their attempts to cross the inhospitable sands, is likely, before many ages, to be changed into a rich and beautiful country. The only cause of its sterility is the want of water, and the supplementary acts of a date prior to that of July 1, 1852, are numerically incomplete in the number of applicants, and the number of pensioners, on account of casualties in the late war, it is manifest that the aggregate sum of all pensions will continue to grow for some years to come.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Only one of the soldiers of the revolution who names are known, and the pension given to him is \$100 a month. Edin-

burgh, Saratoga County, New York.

This soldier, who has survived the battle of a man who had stolen a steamer from the navy yard, and brought it back, he stole it again, and he could carry off.

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Burdens.
MINN. CENTRAL RAILWAY.

1866. 1867.

Winter Running Arrangement.

On MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1866, thereafter, Trains will move as follows:

EASTERN EXPRESS.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Minneapolis..... 8:20 A.M.

Arrive at St. Paul..... 9:30 A.M.

Arrive at Owatonna..... 10:00 A.M.

Making direct connections at Owatonna with trains of "Wabash, St. Paul, & Western," and "Wabash, St. Paul, & Western" and "Wabash, St. Paul, & Western."

Arrivals having been made by the Central and Valley Railroads for joint use of two lines, each train will run direct between those places and South.

ACCOMMODATION.

Minneapolis & St. Paul Accommodation, via M. & W. Co., RAILROAD.

ARRIVED.

Leave Minneapolis..... 8:20 A.M.

Arrive Minneapolis..... 9:30 A.M.

Arrive Owatonna..... 10:00 A.M.

Arrive St. Paul..... 11:00 A.M.

Arrive Winona..... 12:00 M.

Arrive La Crosse..... 1:00 P.M.

Arrive Milwaukee..... 2:00 P.M.

Arrive Winona..... 3:00 P.M.

Making direct connections at Owatonna with trains of "Wabash, St. Paul, & Western," and "Wabash, St. Paul, & Western."

Arrivals having been made by the Central and Valley Railroads for joint use of two lines, each train will run direct between those places and South.

As to the comparative expenditure for the civil service of the Government of the United States and Great Britain, the annual expenditure of the former is \$100,000,000, and that of the former about \$70,000,000.

As to the actual cost of the respective services, the proportion stands as five to one against Great Britain, and it is evident that the popular idea of the United States as being more expensive than that of the United Kingdom, the disparity will appear yet more marked.

The Mississippi Flapjacks.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

From reliable information it is understood that Major General Wilson and his corps of engineers have made a survey of the Mississippi rapids, and that the result of their labors they will recommend the construction of a canal around them. It is expected that the work will be completed for overcomes the obstructions they present. This method has heretofore been suggested and reported upon in most papers, but it is the opinion of the class of that portion of the public who are acquainted with their implementation, that they can be made to pass, but that a better plan will be accepted, and an ample appropriation made for the commencement of the work at as early day as possible. It is an important consideration to the people of the entire Mississippi Valley, and we presume the action of the Legislature will be to appropriate a sum of \$100,000,000, and, herewith paid, will be responded to from St. Paul to New Orleans. The Atlantic cities, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the like, will be much more steamship and sail lines are supplied with the gulf ports, and whose markets are supplied to a great extent with the products of the West. It is also to be expected that the Mississippi will, without doubt, be in favor of the improvement. The cities, too, will unite in their efforts to make the river a more capacious route to foreign and domestic markets by river and ocean navigation, and that such action may be deemed advisable to bring that subject before the next session of Congress. We trust the Legislature will, in their action on this subject, associate themselves with the City Council, appoint the necessary committee to carry out the important resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce.

Resolved, That the secretary is to be directed to communicate the action of the Exchange to the honorable Mayor and City Council, and to call a meeting of the same to import to the commercial interests of St. Louis.

Resolved, That there be three meetings appointed to be held on Friday next.

The Woes of an Author.

Gail Hamilton recently traveled over the railroad from New York to Springfield, and the following advertisement in the Hartford Times gives the result:

"Passenger tickets are issued before entering the cars at a discount from the regular rates."

Passengers get their baggage checked before the arrival of the train at place of destination, and the company will be responsible for all damage to baggage.

As the company will be responsible for the loss of station for which it is checked, it is to be expected that the company will be responsible for all damage to baggage.

Also, a fare on the same journey a right.

Also, a green well.

In short, any little things lying about the country probably belong to the same box, and shall be given to the finder of the same.

Also, a fare as far as they come in no question asked.

Farming in Arkansas.

The Cincinnati Gazette has a correspondence traveling in Arkansas, who writes:

"Arkansas is not a desirable State at present; but twenty-five years of freedom will put a new face on the country, and investments of capital now may be made which will be safe and profitable."

The old planters, rent, sell, and others disgruntled with freedom—are determined to get away. Plantations of 500 to 5000 acres are to be had for \$1000 a month.

One man below Pine Bluff, a native in the Fifteenth Illinois infantry, has made a handsome fortune since the close of the war, and now owns 1100 acres of the finest Arkansas river bottom. He has produced this year over 1000 barrels of cotton, and has not found the slightest difficulty in procuring all the labor he needs. He has paid the freedom wages, received the first few hands, and has now got 100 men, and fed well. He says that many planters are obliged to send every year to distant places for their labor, and that the self-sufficient laborers, who cannot, of course, be induced to remain with them the second year."

English Superstition.

An old attending ceremony took place at the funeral of Davis, the Queen's botman, of whom I wrote late, which was attended by Lord Colville, the Queen's private secretary, and many other noble and crack sportsmen. They shot a favorite old hunter over the old grave, and then had a race out of the park. Davis died suddenly when I read the announcement I rubbed my eye, and looked twice to see whether I was reading out of Fenimore Cooper's "Leatherstocking Papers." I have no doubt your journal reaches the Cherokees, and I would respectfully ask any Harriet Martineau to do the same.

We believe the Post Office, St. Paul, has received another supply of the celebrated Mankato and Dayton.

FLOUR.

Which he offers for sale to the trade.

Also on hand a quantity of BUTTER.

JOHN MATHEIS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

Wall Paper, Window Shades,

Upholstery Goods, Mattresses,

BEDDING, &c.

Concert Hall Block, Third street.

New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

And all principal points East.

Time Guaranteed if Received.

Freight Agent for the Lower Division

NORTHWESTERN UNION PACKET CO.

Agents and Warehouses on the Lower

Division.

F. V. HEYDERSTAEDT

Has received another supply of the

Celebrated Mankato and Dayton

OLD MAGAZINES RE-BOUND.

In any style or form to suit.

RULING OF ALL KINDS

Done to order.

Orders sent by Mail

Promptly attended to.

We shall use our best endeavors to give satisfaction to all who have us with their orders.

FREIGHT PRINTING CO.

Saint Paul, Minn.

Book and Job Printers, Booksellers, and Agents.

Books and Papers.

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THE CITY.

ANOTHER Dakota gentleman yesterday left his team on the other side of the river, and came over to this city, greatly fatigued, was taken before the Judge, and then, to all intents and purposes, was required to read his trial. The whole business was done so quickly that it, or something else, made the gentleman's head swim. It is not probable that he will attempt to repeat the experiment. We understand that quite a number of trials have been suspended here for the purpose of "having a spree," thinking, that rather than board them at the expense of the county, the Justice will simply remand and dismiss them. We suppose the Court understands the trick, for we notice that all such individuals are sent to the county jail for thirty days. Better double the dose.

THE CLOTHING TRADE. — This work by J. C. Abbott, will soon be out. It will contain seven full page steel plate engravings, representing in all seventeen scenes, and thirty-five engravings of the clothing trade. All the best firms will be represented. The book will consist of pictures of the private residence of each of the Presidents, and original illustrations of interesting scenes in their lives. The work will not only present authentic life of the Presidents, but will prove also an excellent history of the clothing trade. The author, Mr. Abbott, has bestowed more time and labor upon this work than he has upon any of his previous publications, and it will be published in a better form. It is to be published by S. H. Hayden, corner of Clark and Randolph Streets, Chicago. Agents will be found in every city for the purpose of having the work.

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Some kind-hearted gentleman, yesterday, in order to make the men have a place to sleep, dug a doghouse into the river. The dog which was the boy of the two, was seen in digging the shore, though notwithstanding the aid of certain persons on shore, who went out to him and took him out of the water. We should like to know the names of the men who did the work of digging a doghouse down one hundred and fifty feet into the water. It would be pleasant to know him.

No signs have been taken by the city authorities to protect people from that pitfall on Seventh street, caused by raising the sidewalk. That street is traveled more than any other one in the city except Third street, and there is not a day that there is not a person passing through the sidewalk in which the sidewalk has been lost. It may be economy to leave such a break-neck place so that some one may fall off, sue the city, and recover damages to the amount of \$100 or \$500, but the people think differently.

In the District Court the case of Oliver Amer vs. the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company was not concluded yesterday.

We are pleased to see that Mr. John Smith has so far recovered from his recent sickness as to be out.

The weather here still continues mild and pleasant, and the river is perfectly clear of ice.

A RARE CHANCE.—We yesterday, as a matter of curiosity, went into Messrs. M. Wheat & Co.'s dry goods store, to see what the plan announced by them to dispose of dry goods was. The plan originated in a desire to realize a profit. The plan is to sell at a loss, and to make up the difference by advertising. The plan originated in a determination to dispose of a large stock of goods in a short time. Each person who buys \$5 worth of goods receives a gift which can not be sold for less than \$5. Profits will not exceed less than 50¢, and from that \$1. A \$15 purchaser receives one valued at from \$7.50 to \$8. A \$20 purchase from \$1 to \$20, and a \$25 purchase from \$1 to \$25. The plan is to attract customers to the store, then, the smallest sum mentioned, and has the chance of drawing the largest one. Each individual yesterday drew a very handsome dress pattern. This is an unusual offer, and from the appearance of the number of purchases presented, we presume the thirty days in which the arrangements limited will more than exhaust the stock.

The LADIES of the Baptist Society will hold another Socialie in the basement of their church this Thursday evening, Dec. 6, 1866. Oysters, ice cream, coffee, cakes, &c., will be in evidence. Admittance free. The public are cordially invited. Doors opened at an early hour.

CARD OF TRADE.—The undersigned, on behalf of Hope Engine Company No. 1, and the managers of the late hall, take this means of returning the heartfelt thanks of the Company to the citizens of St. Paul for their kindly encouragement and generous assistance in the removal of the valuable horses purchased for the new steamer, and in contributing to make the hall so successful an undertaking. Mrs. Macklin, of St. Paul, Langley, Derby & Slaney, C. S. Whitcher, and W. Webb, are the principal ten dealers carrying on the occasion, the names especially remembered.

For these and many other favors extended by the community, the Company is profoundly grateful, and of which they will endeavor by their works to make themselves worthy.

P. O'BRIEN, Foreman.

GEO. W. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Lokin Notices.

J. T. ALLEN, M.D.
15 State Street, New York City.

Office 130 Third street, will give his exclusive attention to disease of the Throat, Lungs and Heart.

Office hours (Sundays excepted) 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

An Undisputed Fact.

It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of hundreds of persons that the best place in St. Paul to purchase Fur Caps is at H. M. Shaw & Co.'s Third street.

Ladies, we have a specialty of the hair and the best sets of Mink, Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, and other furs can be had of H. M. Shaw & Co., cheaper than of any other dealer in St. Paul.

For men's articles, Shaw & Co. have the choicer assortment of Goulaum's Furnishing Goods in the city, all of which will be sold at the lowest figure to be found elsewhere. To prove these statements, all persons desiring these articles are invited to call at the store of

H. M. SHAW & CO.,
128 Third street.

NEW BOOK STORES. — John Oscar, Mr. Wm. S. Fitch, has opened his Book store on Second street, International block. He is busily keeping on hand a large assortment of books, periodicals, stationery, toys and music. Those wishing anything in his line will do well to call, as he has the best prices. For men's articles, Shaw & Co. have the choicer assortment of Goulaum's Furnishing Goods in the city, all of which will be sold at the lowest figure to be found elsewhere. To prove these statements, all persons desiring these articles are invited to call at the store of

H. M. SHAW & CO.,
128 Third street.

A NEW CONVENT. — Austria's "Old Store" and the "New Store," Mr. H. H. Hembree, who has the exclusive right to manufacture and sell this article, exhibited one of them in our office yesterday. It is certainly the best institution for keeping tea warm that we yet know. Ladies, we trust, will be able to get a good price for it.

Mr. Williams is well known in town as a first class violinist, and hence his musical selections may be expected to be of a high order.

If you want school books, stationery, or Christmas gifts, give him a call. If you want the Eastern weekly or daily papers, give him a call.

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first class violinist, and hence his musical

selections may be expected to be of a high

order.

If you want school books, stationery, or

Christmas gifts, give him a call. If you want

the Eastern weekly or daily papers, give him a call.

A new Convent—Australia's "Old Store"

and the "New Store," Mr. H. H. Hembree,

who has the exclusive right to

manufacture and sell this article, exhibited

one of them in our office yesterday. It is

certainly the best institution for keeping tea

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME VI.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1866.

NUMBER 287.

EXTRA.
"Sacerdos," like a lucifer match, grows luminous at last, as well as hot, with the attrition of controversy, though not without disengaging a decided odor of sulphur in the process of ignition. But after being blinded with so much polemical smoke, it is a relief to have a little light on the subject. At last, then, Sacerdos condescends to clear up for us the mystery of the Catholic doctrine regarding marriage.

It was intimated that the Pope, in his Alcibiades, as had many previous Papal documents, declared that marriage was a sacrament, over which he claimed that the Catholic church had exclusive jurisdiction. "It belongs," he says, "to the Church to decide on everything concerning the sacrament of marriage."

Sacerdos, at first, denied that this language meant what it said, averring that it applied only to Catholic countries, where the special status of the church on the subject had been granted and prolonged; but in Protestant countries the church recognized the jurisdiction of the civil authority over marriage. Afterwards, bring hard pressed, he admitted that the Catholic church does hold marriage to be a sacrament, a holy rite, a divine ordinance," and that the Catholic church does claim exclusive jurisdiction over it for that reason.

We pointed out the palpable inconsistency of these versions of the Catholic doctrine, one alleging that the Catholic church has exclusive jurisdiction over marriage because it is a sacrament, and can alone give it validity, and the other, that the civil authority in Protestant countries has exclusive jurisdiction in the matter. For if marriage is essentially and necessarily a sacrament of the Catholic church, it is no less a sacrament of the Catholic church in one country than in another, and in that case, as Sacerdos says, "it necessarily falls under the exclusive jurisdiction of the church." But in that case, again, the civil authority over marriage is necessarily excluded. For there cannot be more than one exclusive jurisdiction in the same matter, any more than two bodies can occupy the same space at the same time.

We could only account for these incompatible versions of the Catholic doctrine upon this subject by supposing that, as with some sorts of philosophers, there was an esoteric interpretation for the faithful within the fold of the Catholic church, and an exterior version for the heretical world outside the pale of Catholic dominion. And now learn, at last, from Sacerdos that we were right in this conjecture. Here is how Sacerdos confirms the correctness of our hypothesis, and clears up the mystery of his ambiguous words:

"The Papal should know that a disciplinary law is not an article of faith; that while a doctrine of faith is one and the same in force in one and not in another, and may be modified, it is not necessarily modified by the will of the legislator.

The Papas should know that it is to jurisdiction, and not to the articles of faith, that they do not recognize or oblige intercessions in their regard."

Then, then, we have the whole story at last. That marriage is a sacrament under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, is an "article of faith, one and the same everywhere." That is the exterior doctrine for all the faithful. But the regulations of the Church concerning this doctrine of faith, are "laws of discipline" which may be in force in one place, and not in another, and may be modified, and are repeated as according to circumstances."

The double esoteric rule of the case which is especially applied to Protestant countries. The doctrine of faith is just the same in Minnesota as in Austria, but the law of discipline enforcing the doctrine is suspended or modified in Minnesota simply because the church cannot enforce it. She, therefore, recognizes the jurisdiction of the civil authority here *de facto*, but *de jure* reserves it only because she is compelled to by superior physical power.

The resolution was adopted by 107 to 105.

Mr. ISDRELL, of Illinois, it strikes me, is disposed to call for more information from the Executive than is "compatible with the public interests." On Tuesday last he offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, a copy of the present Government's present body 'entitled Congress' is at present, and it is not near the [lengthen]."

This resolution was not adopted.

LATE NEWS.

The news of Rome by the French press is concerned.

John Dugay has established in possession of the office of United States assessor in the fourth district, his predecessor having been ejected by the United States marshal.

Mobile sailing bank collapsed.

The day before yesterday a convert to Catholicism, having been, while a protestant, chilly married, found that the church did not regard his marriage as valid, and was obliged to be married under its forms. Sacerdos says this marriage was not recognized as valid because it was not recognized or because obstacles intervened to impede its exercise.

We are obliged to Sacerdos for so authoritative a vindication of the position of the Press in this regard.

Our clerical friend affects to dispute, but in reality, confirms the relevancy of the local case cited by us in proof that the Catholic Church even in Protestant countries assumes to treat civil marriage as void. Our case was that of a convert to Catholicism, having been, while a protestant, chilly married, found that the church did not regard his marriage as valid, and was obliged to be married under its forms.

Sacerdos says this marriage came within the degrees of consanguinity prohibited by the Church.

We confess to being so enlightened that, for the life of us, comprehend how this impairs the pertinency of the citation. The admitted fact is, that the church declared a marriage void when it had been made in conformity with the civil law, and not in accordance with her dogmas or her laws required that.

That is the whole question at issue; and that being conceded, we don't see that there is anything more to be said about it. At any rate, this ends the controversy, so far as we are concerned.

JOHN JAY KNX.

We cannot refrain from giving special prominence to the following extract from the speech of Mr. Jay Knx, of the Treasury, which embodies a high compliment to our old friend and fellow citizen, J. Jay Knx, Esq., whose recent visit to California, on Treasury business, we have already made mention.

On the 31st of June last, Mr. Jay Knx, a clerk in the U.S. General Land Office, who had been sent to California to examine the condition of the Min. and San Joaquin, and to look after other matters in that quarter, returned home, having been at the head of three vessels loaded with the sum of \$20,000,000, and the amount of his expenses, which were so many valuable suggestions that it has been thought advisable to append to his report.

The noted guerrilla, "Pad" Dugay, who is charged with many acts of considerable violence against Southern Negroes, during and since the war, was captured last week in Nashville. The local papers recite a list of shocking atrocities which he has perpetrated.

As to the comparative expenditure for the support of the Government of the United States and Great Britain, the annual expenditure of the latter is nearly \$73,000,000, and that of the former about \$29,000,000.

To the actual outlet of the revenue of the U.S. Government, which has been drawn down to the lowest point, there is a great drain, but bearing in mind that the population of the United States is present larger than that of the United Kingdom, the disparity will appear yet more marked.

The reports from the Department, accompanying the President's message, are very voluminous. We give this morning very full abstracts of the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and if space permits, will publish the most important portions of the documents still remaining to-morrow.

SEVENA'S CABLE TELEGRAM.—The celebrated cable dispatch of Mr. Seward, nullified the purpose of cleaning it, and while inside, the machinery was put in motion so as to move the cable from another to another to enter the one he occupied, sealing him to death instantly.

CINCINNATI papers state that 40,000 persons walked over the new suspension bridge on the day of its opening. It is proposed to pass freight cars over the bridge at night, and to open the railroad across the river. Passengers on each side have made arrangements for such transit. The fare for foot passengers is three cents.

LARGE numbers of cotton claims have been presented to the Government, and many of them have been rejected. One claim agent in Washington has in his hands claims of cotton seized by the land and naval forces of the United States as "prize of war," amounting to over thirty millions of dollars.

A WASHINGTON special says: Senator Morrill, of Maine, it is understood, introduced the bill of rights of Congress, and the expression of the same in the Constitution of France would carry out his promise in reference thereto. The dispatch, it is understood, also alluded to the departure of General Sherman for Mexico, and gave the reasons why he was sent thither. Although the dispatch was of unusual length, it was nevertheless couched in a conciliatory, though dignified spirit.

By private advice from Congressional friends at Washington, we have the substance of recent conversations with different members of the Cabinet, which indicate first that they, at least, are very anxious to harmonize with the Republican members of Congress, and that no removal for political reasons will take place, so far as they can prevent them. No one can answer for Andy Johnson, it is true; but his advisers are disposed to cultivate friendly relations with the South.

SURRATT'S WHEREABOUTS.

Speech of Gov. Boutwell in Congress.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Boutwell having obtained a unanimous vote of censure, said: "I have observed in some newspapers what purports to be a report of some remarks made by me in a cause of Union members of the House, and I have no objection to those remarks. The report, to which I refer, is, in many particulars, quite incorrect. What I said is very good, and will remain so, notwithstanding the attempt to belittle it."

A gentleman recently from Shreveport, Louisiana, informed me that Surratt, indeed, is never otherwise disposed. "I think we can say with tolerable safety, upon the tenor of our advice, not that no more removals will be made, but that some of those already announced will not take place."

EXTRA COUNTIES AND CONGRESSMEN AT PAY.—On Tuesday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Cobb offered a proviso and resolution setting forth the sections of the act of the last session for additional bounty to soldiers who were prepared and passed, in great haste and without examination, and left short of the equalization of the bounty. Also, that the sections of the same act, increasing the pay of Members of Congress, were adopted in great haste, and were of questionable propriety, will in substance as in form, and referring the first legislation to the Military Committee for amendment, and the second to the Judiciary Committee for repeal. The resolution was adopted.

THE VIRGINIA AND THE AMENDMENT.

Message of Gov. Pierpont.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The message of Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, laid before the Legislature of that State on Monday, urges the adoption of a bill to increase the pay of the members of the House and Senate, and grants the people of the State to the South to beware of the President's party in the North. He uses the following language:

"The practice of your consideration now is whether, by the rejection of the proposed amendment, to the bill for the equalization of the bounty, the country should not be deprived of the services of the best men in the country, and that no more removals will be made, but that some of those already announced will not take place."

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Railroads.
MINN. CENTRAL RAILWAY.

1866. 1867.

Winter Running Arrangement.

On MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1866, and thereafter, Trains will move as follows:

EASTERN EXPRESS.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Minneapolis, 10:05 A.M.,

Leave West St. Paul, 11:00 A.M.,

Arrive at Owatonna, 12:30 P.M.

Leave Owatonna, 1:05 P.M.,

Arrive at Winona, 2:30 P.M.

Leave Winona, 3:30 P.M.

Making direct connections at Owatonna with all the trains to the west.

Arrangements having been made by the Central and Western Union Railroad Company, between West St. Paul and Minneapolis, that during the winter, while trains directed between those cities, will run direct between

Winona and St. Paul.

Minneapolis & St. Paul Accommodated.

via St. C. & St. W. St. Bl.

Leave Minneapolis, 10:05 A.M.,

Leave West St. Paul, 11:00 A.M.,

Arrive at Owatonna, 12:30 P.M.

Leave Owatonna, 1:05 P.M.,

Arrive at Winona, 2:30 P.M.

Leave Winona, 3:30 P.M.

Arrangements having been made by the Central and Western Union Railroad Company, between West St. Paul and Minneapolis, that during the winter, while trains directed between those cities, will run direct between

Winona and St. Paul.

General Superintendent, G. REED.

1866. 1866.

MINNESOTA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, December 3, 1866,

PASSENGER TRAINS AND FREIGHT TRAINS.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS ASSOCIATION.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave St. Paul, 10:45 A.M.,

Arrive at Winona, 12:30 P.M.

Leave Winona, 1:05 P.M.,

Arrive at Mound City, 2:30 P.M.

Leave Mound City, 3:30 P.M.,

Arrive at St. Louis, 4:30 P.M.

Leave St. Louis, 5:30 P.M.,

Arrive at Memphis, 6:30 P.M.

Leave Memphis, 7:30 P.M.,

Arrive at New Orleans, 8:30 P.M.

Leave New Orleans, 9:30 P.M.

Arrive at Mobile, 10:30 P.M.

The 8:30 A.M. Train from St. Paul connects at Winona with Minnesota Stage Lines.

Trains connect with Minnesota Stage Lines.

The 8:30 A.M. Train from St. Paul connects at Mound City with Central Railway, mixed train to St. Louis.

The 4:30 P.M. Train from St. Paul connects at St. Louis with Central Railway, mixed train to St. Louis.

The 10:30 A.M. Train from St. Paul connects at Winona with Minnesota Stage Lines.

Arrangements being made by the Central and Western Union Railroad Company, between West St. Paul and Minneapolis, that during the winter, while trains directed between those cities, will run direct between

Winona and St. Paul.

CHAS. G. SMITH, Sept.

St. Paul, Dec. 1, 1866.

FIRST DIVISION

St. Paul and Pacific

RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, November 18th, 1866,

PASSENGER TRAINS AND FREIGHT TRAINS.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TRAINS.

GOING WEST.

Leave St. Paul, 10:45 A.M.,

Arrive at Winona, 12:30 P.M.

Anoka, 1:05 P.M.,

Leeds, 2:30 P.M.,

Wabasha, 3:30 P.M.,

Marion, 4:30 P.M.,

Wabasha, 5:30 P.M.,

Arrive at St. Paul, 6:30 P.M.

Leave St. Paul, 7:30 P.M.,

Arrive at Winona, 8:30 P.M.

Leave Winona, 9:30 P.M.,

Arrive at Marion, 10:30 P.M.

The 8:30 A.M. Train from St. Paul connects at Winona with Minnesota Stage Lines.

Trains connect with Minnesota Stage Lines.

The 8:30 A.M. Train from St. Paul connects at Marion with Central Railway, mixed train to St. Louis.

The 4:30 P.M. Train from St. Paul connects at Marion with Central Railway, mixed train to St. Louis.

The 10:30 A.M. Train from St. Paul connects at Winona with Minnesota Stage Lines.

Arrangements having been made by the Central and Western Union Railroad Company, between West St. Paul and Minneapolis, that during the winter, while trains directed between those cities, will run direct between

Winona and St. Paul.

H. C. ATKINS, Superintendent.

March 1, 1866.

JAMES J. HILL,

General Transportation Agent,

THROUGH CONTRACT.

Gives on Freight to

New York, Boston, Philadelphia,

and all principal points East.

Time Guaranteed Desired.

Freight Agent for the Lower Division

NORTHWESTERN UNION PACKET CO.

Offices and Warehouses on the Lower St. Paul.

F. V. HEYDERSTAEDT

Has received another supply of the

Celebrated Mankato and Dayton

FOUR,

which he offers for sale to the trade.

Also on hand a quantity of BUTTER.

JOHN MATHEIS,

Wholesaler and Retail Dealer in

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHES,

Wall Paper, Window Shades,

Upholstery Goods, Mattresses,

BEDDING, &c.

Concert Hall Block, Third street,

Between the Post Office, St. Paul,

New Goods just received. Upholstering done at the shortest notice.

R. E. DELANO, Sept.

1866.

NEW ROUTE EAST AND SOUTH.

VIA

WINONA & St. Peter R.R.

Connecting with the

Minn. Stage Co.'s Line for La Crosse.

Passenger leaving St. Paul in the morning.

Gold, 10:45 A.M., leaves St. Paul at 10 A.M., and 2:30 P.M.

W. G. Went West Winona at 10 A.M.,

Arrive at Winona at 12:30 P.M.

For Tickets apply to the Minnesota Stage Company's office.

H. C. ATKINS,

Superintendent.

March 1, 1866.

GO TO

132 Third Street.

IT IS THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

1866.

J.L. FOREPAUGH & CO.

138 Third Street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN MINNESOTA.

1866.

JOHN MATHEIS,

Wholesaler and Retail Dealer in

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R. E. DELANO, Sept.

1866.

DRY GOODS

THE CITY.

RAMSEY COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—In accordance with previous arrangement, and public notice given the same day, the Presbytery called, on Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of re-organizing the Ramsey County Bible Society, recently dissolved, or superseded, by giving the charge of it to another in the same interest care of the Pastors in St. Paul.

The meeting was opened with devotional exercises, conducted by the Pastors of the churches in the city of St. Paul.

On motion, Rev. John Mattocks was called to the chair, and H. M. Knox, elected secretary pro tem.

On motion, it was resolved, to organize a Ramsey County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, New York. The usual form of subscription submitted by D. M. Merrill, was adopted.

Mrs. R. N. McLaren, G. W. Prentiss, and W. S. Combe, were appointed a committee to nominate officers, who reported as follows:

D. W. Ingalls, President; John Nichols, Vice-President; J. G. Rutherford, Secretary; D. M. Merrill, Treasurer.

An address was read by Rev. Dr. Cobb, the Rev. Dr. M. E. Church, St. Paul, followed by remarks by Rev. J. G. Rutherford, Sec. elect, all showing something of the magnitude and importance of the work to be done at home and abroad, by the friends of the Bible, and its institutions.

On motion, it was voted, that business, the Society adjourned, closing with the Benediction by John Mattocks.

THE COUNCIL.—We congratulate the people of St. Paul upon the good news which prevail. We visit in vain the precincts of this court, in search of items with which to make this column interesting. Not a case of assault and battery, arson, robbery or other crime, has been committed during the session of the judges, who have the civil and criminal jurisdiction.

If you want school books, stationery, or Christmas gifts, give him a call. If you want the Western weekly or daily papers, give him a call.

A NEW COMFORT.—ACKLEY's Foot STOVE AND LANTERN COMPANY.—Mr. Ackley, a manufacturer of stoves and lanterns, has just opened a new factory in the city. He has a large stock of goods, including stoves, lamps, toys and music. Those wishing anything in his line will do well, as he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

Mr. Wilson is well known in town as a professor of vocal music, and hence his musical compositions may be expected to fit a high order.

If you want school books, stationery, or Christmas gifts, give him a call. If you want the Western weekly or daily papers, give him a call.

FRENCH FROM THE LABORATORY.—Shard's Santalins; Courdys Blane De Ferre; Rive's and Frey's Potions; Luise's Extract; and a host of other medicines are bringing in from eighty to one hundred cords of wood per day, and that the Valley road has already brought over five hundred cords.

It will be a great relief for the people of the city to have a supply of wood at a reasonable price.

AN IRISH SWINDLE.—Mr. Wilson, a merchant, has been swindled out of \$100,000.

JOHN SWEENEY & CO.—A new and selected assortment of Toiles and Fancy Articles, Painting Tools, Soaps, Perfumes, Cologne, Hair Waters, etc., are now ready for market.

French Drapery, Painted Furniture, and all Preparations that are good for anything.

ARMSTRONG'S ARTICLES.—near Merchant's Hotel.

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From the account given in our special Washington dispatch yesterday, of the proceedings of the Republican House caucus on the previous evening, it is evident that there is a settled belief in the minds of Congressmen, that Andrew Johnson is bent upon seizing the first conceivable pretext for a regular coup d'état, in the interest of the rebellion, and that there is a settled determination on their part to sustain, with all the Constitutional powers of Congress, any attempt of the Executive to overstep the boundaries of his authority, or to encroach upon that of co-ordinate departments.

The members of Congress, fresh from the people, full of the popular feeling, and sure of the popular support, are no longer afraid, and no longer hesitate, to assume all the responsibilities of their position.

If the recent elections meant anything, they meant that Congress must not shrink from the high responsibility of reconstructing this Union upon a sound, lasting basis, and for the safety and security to the national republic—and of seeing to it that the national will, expressed through constitutional forms, be obeyed by its constitutional agents. If we do not mistake the tenor of our advice, Congress is going to carry out the will of the people to the letter. The measures to this end already determined upon in caucus—some of them already introduced in the House—are certain to be effectual. Certainly preliminary measures are as follows:

In the first place, it has been determined, up to, as a practical coup d'état, in view of the fact that the Fourth of March next is the day of the meeting of the Fortieth Congress to the Fourth of March, and so to arrange subsequent sessions that Congress thereafter shall virtually be in permanent session during the remainder of Mr. Johnson's term.

It has been determined to place the Executive power of removal and appointment under such statutory restrictions as will correct the dangerous, demoralizing and corrupt abuse of the public patronage which Andrew Johnson has exercised.

It has been determined to institute a rigid inquiry into Andrew Johnson's administration—especially within the limits of the lately rebel States—with a view to ascertain in what respects and to what extent he has violated or refused to execute the laws of Congress. Inquiries are to be made by Congressional Committee into the circumstances of the New Orleans massacre; into the discharge of rebels captured in the Mississippi Union Army; into the alleged non-enforcement of the revenue and confederate laws, &c., &c. There can hardly be a doubt that these inquiries are to be made with a view to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson if the same shall be deemed necessary.

These are preliminary measures, and having thus fortified and armed itself against Executive dictation or perversion, Congress will then proceed to carry forward the work of reconstruction; and to clear away the rubbish at the threshold.

It has been determined to establish the principle of military suffrage in the District of Columbia, by at once passing a bill in the Senate for that purpose, which passed the House in the last session. The Senate Committee reported the bill back with amendments providing for an intelligence qualification, and for disfranchising returned rebels.

A resolution has been adopted in the House, requiring the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill reducing Johnson's term of office to the status of Territorial Government.

This will provide a radical and effective remedy for the difficulties now encountered in the work of reconstruction arising from the disloyalty of those States, and their bitter hostility to the loyal men of the South. It will bring the organization of those States, and their organic laws directly under the control of Congress, and will greatly facilitate the work of reconstruction by doing away with the factitious barrier of State rights behind which the rebels are still able to stand, and to give the functions of independent sovereignty and a complete assent to the will of the people in their midst in defiance of the national will.

In the meantime, the reduction of the rebel States to a territorial condition having settled the question whether their ratification of a constitutional amendment is necessary to its validity, in the negative, the requisite three-fourths majority of the loyal States will have adopted the pending amendment, and is all probability before another year still another amendment prescribing, or enabling Congress to prescribe, a uniform law of suffrage, and—

7. When the Territorial States get ready to recognize their State governments, they must, as a condition of admission, conform their organic laws and statutes to the amended constitution of the United States.

In the present contentious attitude of the rebel States, there is no escape from the present national dilemma except by the courageous and decisive exercise by Congress of all its constitutional powers—all of its power, as representative of the conservative party in a civil war, carrying out the programme by the complete uprooting of Johnson's battered State governments, and by the substitution thereof of Territorial governments preliminary to the reorganization of these States according with the Constitution and with precedent.

There is but one way in which the Southern States can avoid this result—if, indeed, it is not already too late to avoid it—and that is, the prompt acceptance of the Constitutional Amendment.

According to a Washington dispatch says that the Alabama Legislature, before adjourning, telegraphed to certain parties in Johnson circles regarding the chances of getting along without ratifying the amendment, and it is understood that the advice upon which it acted was to adjourn over and await events.

Gen. Grant, in his annual report urges that the Indian Bureau be transferred from the Department of the Interior to the War Department, and that Indian agencies be abolished. He thinks the change would result in a greater

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME VI.

Historical Society.

economy of expenditure, and a diminution of conflict between the Indian and white race.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Our Washington specials have already announced the action of the Senate in removing the apostate Senator, Douglass, Cowan and Dixon from the important and honorable places they now hold as chairmen of standing committees, and their reduction to the ranks. We publish elsewhere the roster of the committee.

It will be seen that Senator Ramsay, who, at the last session, occupied the same place on the Committee on Post-offices and Telegraphs, is now its chairman, in place of Dixon, who is next to the foot; while the place of Senator Ramsey as chairman of the unimportant Committee on Revolutionary Claims reveres to Yates. Ramsey is also, as last session, on the Pacific Railroad Committee. In both positions he will be able to render immense service to the interests of Minnesota. Norton, who was last session on three committees, Indiana Affairs, Claims and Patents, is now the permanent of the Patent Committee, and at the foot of the Committee on Post-offices and Telegraphs is now its chairman. Douglass, who was at the top of the Patent Office Committee, is now the bottom, Willey taking his place.

The bill was referred according to Mr. Trumbull's motion.

SENATORS' RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Sumner introduced a series of resolutions declaring the principles of reconstruction, the jurisdiction of Congress over the rebellious States, the exclusion of the negro from the ballot box, and the like. Additional accounts state that Col. G. Perkins of the 119th colored infantry, in command of a detachment, left before the case in which it was brought out was tried; but there being a general desire to have the bill referred, he did not go to the city to witness the discussion of the bill before the Senate, nor to state before the Senate the real facts out of which this charge against the President was based. The negro, however, in his seat and hear such a charge without denying it in toto, so that his conduct might be held to be in accordance with the assertion of Mr. Douglass.

It appears that owing to his inability to pay his troops he could no longer control them, whereupon Sedgwick immediately sent him to the rear of the Federals, which was granted.

Escobedo lost in his battle with Canales 700 men. He attributed his defeat to the want of information of the presence of the American troops in the city, and claims that Sedgwick was instructed from Washington to afford him all the assistance he could in his efforts to subdue the city.

During the night, Col. Farnsworth, in command of the American troops, in the sickness of Perkins, sent word to Escobedo that United States troops occupied the place, and he must not advance beyond the fortifications without consulting him.

Escobedo responded that he should be guided by the orders of his superior officer, who had ordered not to fire on Escobedo's men, made arrangements to withdraw the American forces. Escobedo's defeat left him, however, in unoccupied occupation of the city.

The very latest accounts say that this usurpation becomes especially offensive when it sets aside the fundamental truths of our institutions, and that it is the duty of Congress to interfere with the work of reconstruction, and to do so in the name of the entire nation.

Escobedo is on the eve of smashing Johnson's reconstructed crockery; and urging the immediate ratification of the Constitutional Amendment as their only salvation from worse things.

The Governor evidently has a well-founded apprehension of being abolished with his State Government and reduced to a state of abject territorial bondage. Of course the Governor's message produced a great excitement. Then yesterday we had Pierpont's message to the Virginians to the same effect. The rebels have evidently heard from Washington.

One of our dispatches this morning states that Suratt, while in Canada, in conversation respecting the conspiracy against the life of Mr. Lincoln, confessed that it was planned at Richmond, with the intent of Jefferson Davis. It is most fervently to be hoped that through this infamously wicked scheme, we may reach the full details of the diabolical plot may be brought to light, and justice meted out to all concerned.

These are preliminary measures, and having thus fortified and armed itself against Executive dictation or perversion, Congress will then proceed to carry forward the work of reconstruction; and to clear away the rubbish at the threshold.

It has been determined to institute a rigid inquiry into Andrew Johnson's administration—especially within the limits of the lately rebel States—with a view to ascertain in what respects and to what extent he has violated or refused to execute the laws of Congress. Inquiries are to be made by Congressional Committee into the circumstances of the New Orleans massacre;

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These are preliminary measures, and having thus fortified and armed itself against Executive dictation or perversion, Congress will then proceed to carry forward the work of reconstruction; and to clear away the rubbish at the threshold.

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The Saint Paul Press.
SAINT PAUL, DECEMBER 8, 1866

THE GAS QUESTION.

Saint Paul of the Citizens of the Gas Company.

The St. Paul Gas Light Company, for the purpose of relieving itself from blame in the estimation of citizens for the past, present and probable future, mitigation condition of the public streets, begs their attention to the following statement of the claims of the company against the city, and the grounds upon which they are based.

The first claim of the Company is an account of a guaranteed consumption of gas by the city, on certain lines of pipe which were ordered to be laid by the city, and on which the city guaranteed, and on which the city guaranteed annual gas consumption equal to one-third of their cost.

By the Company's charter, it was incumbent on the Company to lay pipes only in localities where, in the judgment of the Company, the public convenience, private interest, or safety of the gas would render such a justification.

The Company, acting on this reasonable basis, had cut the lines of their street pipes, but the city desired that public convenience be high in the selection of the localities covered by the lines of the district covered by the proposed lines of the company, and also where the company could also lay them.

To accommodate the Gas Company, through its engineer, submitted to a resolution of the Common Council on June 28th, 1857, a proposition covering the work which the company would do in this extra line desired by the city.

In this proposition (which was adopted by the Common Council, of said July 25th, 1857) the cost of the extra pipe required by the city is stated at \$7,100,000, and the pipe, either to lay the extra pipe, or to the opening of new ones, the Gas Company will supply at a cost not exceeding the well appointed business custom.

E. S. GOODRICH,
Gas Co. Company.
December 6, 1866.

THE NATIONAL RESOURCES.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Commissioner gives credit to the people for the cheapeas with which they have paid the enormous taxes levied, and proceeds:

I have thought it advisable to present a statement of the aggregate receipts of internal revenue for the year, and of the principal sources, in connection with a like statement for the years 1864 and 1865, that may be made of the proposed legislation.

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS.

The aggregate receipts of internal revenue for the year

1864.....\$117,145,740.02
1865.....\$111,122,258.17

These amounts include drawbacks upon goods imported and articles collected, but exclusive of the direct tax upon lands, and the duty upon the circulation and deposit of National Bank notes.

THE LAW OF 1862 discriminated between wholesale and retail dealers in liquors by the quantity in which they dealt, and the person a wholesale dealer.

The law of 1862 imposed a tax upon the sale of distilled spirits, and gave as far as possible the figures of the different sources of revenue.

This proposition, by the Gas Company, was considered by the Common Council, at a special meeting held Dec. 31st, 1857. The committee which had the subject charge reported:

After due examination of the statement of Mr. Kennedy, Chief Engineer of the Gas Company, relating to the cost of laying pipe, and the amount to be expended in the location of lamp posts to be set in portions of the city that will not justify the Company to lay their main pipe, unless they can get a payment equal to one-half per cent. per annum on the cost of laying the extra pipe.

That proposition, by the Gas Company, was accepted for the present, and is still in force.

The records of the same day's proceedings show, that the report of the Committee was adopted by the Common Council, and that the city became bound by the arrangement, which, in the language of the Council, was "accepted for the present, and as a basis for further action."

The action of the Council, thus intelligently and formally taken, has not been repeated since. But a consideration in connection with the arrangement was promptly and satisfactorily performed by the Gas Company.

The city had, in the manner herein narrated, (and the correctness of which is attested by the records both of the city and company,) paid a large sum to the Gas Company, bound to pay.

The deficit in gas consumption, guaranteed by the city on extra lines which the company were entitled to lay, was \$2,500 per annum between the months of May and October, to be paid in the month of November, on account of the laying of the extra pipe required.

This proposal was considered by the Common Council, at a special meeting held Dec. 31st, 1857. The committee which had the subject charge reported:

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Resolved, That the proposition of the Gas Company, through the statement of their Engineer, be accepted for the present, and is still in force.

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But a consideration

THE CITY.

The river at this place still continues free from ice and the weather mild and gentle. The river has been open through the lake two hundred and thirty-four days, and to date two hundred and thirty-one days. At present there are no indications of freezing up. If it will be cold enough to keep open till Christmas, we have no doubt another excursion will be prepared to keep open, which will be prepared to keep open.

DISTRICT COURT.—In the case of Ames vs. the Packet Company, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiff the sum of \$970.31. On motion for a new trial, the cause was given back to the court, and the trial of the cause was set for January 1st.

The trial of Gates vs. Fischer was on trial yesterday.

THE SAWING RIVE.—On the 7th street, east of First, sawing operation. The frame work is all up and the shears are being put on as fast as possible. Workers are busily engaged in making an excavation across the street preparatory to laying down the gas pipes.

Owing to the mild weather the mud in the streets is rather soft and will be disturbed. At about four o'clock yesterday, the horses began to come from the North, and there is consequently an indication of greater weather than we have had for the past few days.

The Police Court yesterday furnished satisfactory and conclusive evidence that the laws were without violation. Not even a gold mining case disturbed the serenity and peaceful quietude of the city.

A COMMUNICATION from Mr. E. S. Goodrich upon the gas question will be found on the inside of the Page to-day.

SPORTS, NOV. 1.—This evening and every Saturday evening, Grand Match Shooting for Turkeys and Oysters at BECHNER'S SHOOTING GALLERY, Jackson street.

Local Notices.

J. T. ALLEY, M.D.—(late from West City.) Doctor to Third street.

Will advise all those who desire to change their Throat, Lungs and Heart.

One hour (Sundays excepted) 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

For Sale CHEAT, at F. W. Ely & Co.'s, one second hand Red Organ, and one Portable Organ, both in excellent condition, and as good as new. Also a large and varied stock of Music and Musical Instruments.

Call and examine, at F. W. Ely & Co.'s, 103 Third street, Union Block, St. Paul, Dec. 26. I. C. GEORGE, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Passenger going by Rail, will save time, trouble and expense by calling at the General Ticket Office in Heyward's Block, St. Paul, where you can procure tickets to almost any point in the country. In fact, those who wish to travel to the Eastern Train, Monday morning, the office will be open on Sunday evening.

I. C. GEORGE, Agent.

ORGANS AND MELLODONES GIVEN AWAY.—Every school in Minnesota may have a Fair Organ or Melodone free if you will send for the last number of the "Little Folks," and follow the directions given. This is the legitimate offer and a rare opportunity. No juvenile paper ever published has been so highly praised by this press as this one, which is truly the pride of the Northwest. Splendid premiums are offered for large or small clubs. Total \$10,000.00 cash on copy, and postage. Address, Alvin L. Sewell, publisher of the "Little Folks," Chicago, Ill. See advertisement in last St. Paul WEEKLY Press for list of premiums.

New Book Store Just Opened.—Mr. W. S. Wilson has just opened his book store on Jackson street, Indianapolis. He has a large and varied stock of books, periodicals, books, periodicals, stationery, toys and music. Those wishing anything in his line will do well to call, as he assures himself, he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

Mr. Wilson is well known in town as a producer of vocal music, and hence his musical selections may be expected to be of great interest.

If you want school books, stationery, or Christmas gifts, give him a call. If you want the Western weekly or daily papers, give him a call.

A New Comfort.—ACKLEY'S Foot Store and Laundry Company, located on Second Street, has secured a right to manufacture and sell this store, exhibited case of them in our office yesterday. It is certainly the best institution for keeping feet warm that we have seen. Ladies now enjoy sleigh riding to their heart's content, and the comfort of the Ackley's Foot Store.

It is the opinion of the Ackley's Foot Store and Laundry Company, that the sick room will be invaluable to invalids. Farmers will find it a great convenience for their wives and if on the road in the night can use it as a latrine. We advise the ladies toward their health to patronize the Ackley's Foot Store and Laundry.

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Farmers will find it a great convenience for their wives and if on the road in the night can use it as a latrine. We advise the ladies toward their health to patronize the Ackley's Foot Store and Laundry.

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